

# The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23. 1740

№ 1433

№ 1431.



THE Place-Bill is, at present, the Rattle of the Malecontents : They are always whimpering after one Thing or another, and grant them what you will, they will be whimpering still, till they have, what they pretend not to care a Farthing for, *Places at Court*. This is what are continually struggling for, and at the same eternally railing against. *Places* are, to be the most dangerous corrupting Things that can be in the World ; however, for the Good of their Country these honest Gentlemen would run the Hazard of exposing them with Pleasure. It is indeed own'd, that a Man's own Servants may be very just, honest Men, but this must not be allowed of the King's ; especially if he chuses those whom the People think ill of ; which a Person of an ordinary Understanding would think his wiser Way of chusing. All this, Ten Times more, we must believe, because truly the Interest of a certain Set of Men we should like to see. Nor as their Writers lived by their Craft, do People owe their Reputation to their Wits, which makes them so afraid of other Folks using them. If once Men should take it in their Heads to chuse for themselves, Adieu to *Modern Patriotism* ! who are so vain of that Appellation, reserve right of declaring what *Patriotism* is, and by an execrable Stroke of unpardonable Impudence, upon them to give Law to those who ought to be Judges. O how tyrannical would this be, if no Person of Legal Authority were so to be ! there would be then Grounds for saying All is now said, and more there could not be said, than *Spanish Severity*, the *Spanish Inquisition*, and the *Spanish Dragons* were all actually amongst us, and nothing left but the *Liberty of complaining*. There is more than once advanced in this Paper, that such a *Place-Bill* as they contend for should ever be made, it would change the *Constitution*. I say, It is true, I have been call'd Half a Score of Names, *Blackhead* and *Fool* amongst the rest ; till these great Men are nibbling at this Object, and tho' they will not vouchsafe to answer me, they would very fain prove that this *Place-Bill* would alter the *Constitution* if they could ; but alas ! it is in their Power. Therefore I would advise them to call Names again, that is always in their Power ; and it must be allowed that they do it with Grace. My Design never was to puzzle my Readers ; and therefore I will take this Opportunity of removing from before their Eyes that Mist behind which these People skulk whenever they attempt to

The Word *Constitution* is taken in various Senses, usually by these *Candid Writers*, who take all Opportunities of shewing their Address, and are equally bold when they deceive, and angry when they are detected. The *Constitution*, in a large Sense, may be the Whole Frame of our Laws. For, as we are bound by Laws, every Law, as a *Law*, becomes part of our *Constitution*. In this Sense, every Act of Parliament, nay every Act that is repealed, alters our *Constitution*. The *Gazetteer*, therefore, would have advanced in the *Place-Bill* understood in this Sense : Why ? because it would be *Nonsense* to tell you, gentle Readers, that the Non-sense is loudly complain'd of in the *Gazetteer*, is not the Author's *Nonsense*, but the *Nonsense* which the Adversaries impute to them. For knowing as well as I have shewn you I do, that the Word *Constitution* may be understood in this Sense, to what end should I urge the *Place-Bill's* altering the *Constitution* ? That would be no more an Argument than against any other Bill : Every Bill being intended to work some Alteration in the *Constitution*, thus largely understood.

There is another and stricter Sense, in which the Term *Constitution* is properly taken ; and that is a Specific Mixture of the Three Simple Forms which constitutes our Government. Now, when I say the *Place-Bill* would alter this, it is not surely *Nonsense*, or beside the Purpose. We say in this Sense, the *Constitution* is our greatest Blessing ; that the *Constitution* is our Inheritance, and that we ought to be

careful to transmit it to our Posterity. Nobody has said this often, nobody ever valued himself so much upon saying it as those in the Opposition have done ; and yet what do they less than unsay all this, when they contend for an Alteration ? Or how am I inconsistent in affirming myself a Sincere Friend to the Constitution, and pleading against all Alterations ? Let One of these *Gentlemen* in Argument shew this ! But I know they will never attempt it. Hard Names will not do it ; and let any Man with a Pen scratch out the Billinggate in a *Craftsman*, and see how much Matter will be left. Not, I am sure, as much as might be printed in a Horn-book ; and yet these Men are Wits, Politicians, and what not : Just as a Horn-book is the learnedest Piece in the World, in the Eyes of Children, and of Changelings, and of Nobody else.

When these People think they can offer any thing which is really to the Purpose, then they introduce Correspondents, who seem to have better Understandings than themselves ; thus the Author of a Letter to the *Craftsman*, printed in the *Country Journal* of Saturday the 19th Instant, attempts to shew that the *Place-Bill* is no new thing. In answer to this I shall examine what he has offered calmly and impartially. He says there are Laws in Being which incapacitate certain Officers from sitting in Parliament. This is true, and I would to God these People would always speak Truth. There is, for Example, a Law made in the 5th and 6th of *William and Mary*, by which all Officers belonging to the *Excise* are forbidden to meddle in Parliamentary Elections ; and by a late Statute in the 8th of the present King, which provides, that there shall be a general Register in the North Riding of Yorkshire to be chosen by the Freeholders of the County, having one hundred Pounds per annum, in which Law there is a Clause incapacitating the said Register or his Deputy from sitting in Parliament. These Laws explain each other ; they shew, that where undue Influence may operate from any Side, it ought to be provided against. This is truly keeping the Balance, and preserving our *Constitution*. There was once a universal *Place-Bill*, or rather Law, whereby all Persons holding any *Places* from the Crown were disabled, but this was repealed before it took Effect, and a *Proviso* substituted in its stead, which operates to this Hour, and shuts out the Placemen mention'd by the *Craftsman's* Correspondent. Now does not this Account of the Mater fully answer his Letter and his Objection ? In the 12th of *William III* that Law was made, which, under a Protestant Successor named by that Law, excluded all Placemen. In the 4th of Queen *Anne*, before that Law had operated, this Clause was repealed, and the *Proviso* before-mentioned introduced instead thereof. Why ? Because it was foreseen that the Law before-mention'd would have chang'd our *Constitution* whenever it came to operate. How unreasonable is it then to ask at this time for a Revival of that Law ? Why should it be thought just to oblige his present Majesty to limit himself in a stricter Manner than a Parliament sitting before his Family took place in the Succession thought fit to limit the Crown when it was in their Power.

The Letter Writer says, that since *Danger* is apprehended from the Number of Placemen admitted into the House, therefore a Part of them should be turn'd out ; or if that is not judg'd proper, then those who are now shut out should be let in. This is droling upon Affairs of State, upon the *Constitution* and all that's dear to us. But I will put another Case very seriously : If by a new *Place Bill* a Part were shut out, might not the remaining Part be still thought dangerous ? And when al' Placemen were by degrees turn'd out, might not well-affected Members, or, in other Words, loyal Members be sent after them ? If the bare Word *Danger* is sufficient, we shall never want *Dangers*, and of course we shall never want Alterations, and so at last instead of *annual Parliaments* we shall come to have *annual Constitutions*. For my part, I should be glad to see a Law to limit Placemen, if it was possible to limit the *Pretenders to Places*. This is no Jest, no Quibble ; for we are really as much in Danger from these *Pretenders* as we possibly can be from Placemen. *Pretenders to Places* will in all times call themselves *Patriots* ; they will call whatever makes against them *Dangers* ; and thus, 'till they become Placemen, instead of *Pretenders to Places*, (the only Way of get-

ting rid of their *Dangers*) their Country must be kept in continual Hot-water, the *Constitution* in a fluctuating State, and all National Business be left at Sixes and Sevens ; that the very *Confusion* they create may furnish Matter for Declaiming to the *Patriots*.

But the *Letter Writer* has a particular Fling at Officers in the Army ; I will speak to that, because as the War hath made new *Leviats* necessary, I foresee this will be a popular Point. To shut Officers of the Army out of Parliament is to deprive them of their Birthright, and to deprive them of it, for one of the worst Reasons in the World, because they expose their Lives for their Country. The present is a *Parliamentary Army*, it would be otherwise a Violation of our *Constitution*. Now to shut out Gentlemen of Estates from Parliament because they have Commands in a *Parliamentary Army*, is absurd and dangerous. Absurd, because the Parliament declares by shutting them out against its own Act and Deed in letting the Army on foot ; dangerous, inasmuch as it cuts these Officers, without any Offence, from the *Body of the People*. They will still, in spite of their Commissions, remain Members of a *military Council*, and sue to it never can be Prudence to intermix *Punishment* and *Promotion*. This is certainly a very improper Time to be talking at this Rate, I am sorry, and exceeding sorry, that I am forced to do it. I could say a great deal more, but every intelligent Reader will be able to supply it. The *Scribes of Faction* may think it their Interest to encourage *Faction*, but his Majesty's best Subjects will think that nothing can excuse their bringing those Questions again into Debate, which threw us all into Confusion a hundred Years ago. A little Invention would supply a better Story than that of the *Farmer* and the *Thieves* ; but that Invention would be ill employ'd at such a Juncture as this. These People have an exclusive Privilege for abusing the Legislature, which no body will take from them. His Majesty lately appointed a Solemn Fast, his Ministry apply themselves with the utmost Assiduity to the Discharge of their Functions, their Friends are under the deepest Concern for the Nation. Who such Folks are Friends to : as all this while are laughing, jesting, and telling Stories, I pretend not to say ; let the Publick judge for itself.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterdays arrived Three Mails from France, and One from Flanders.

Paris, Jan. 27. N. S.

Letters from Madrid mention the Death of the Duke D'Avellino Prince de la Torre, Grandee of Spain, Major General of the Forces of the King of the Two Sicilies, and formerly his Ambassador at this Court and that of Madrid.

A few Days ago died also, at one of his Seats near Mascon, the Count de Montrevel, one of the King's Major Generals, and Grandson to the late Marshal of France of that Name. The Duke of Bourbon continues very ill, and two Days ago he receiv'd all the Sacraments.

Rome, Jan. 2. N. S. Last Sunday Morning Cardinal Ottoboni, accompanied by a great Number of the Nobility, and attended by a numerous Train, went to the Church of St. John de Lateran, where he baptiz'd and confirmed with very great Solemnity a Jew of Amsterdam, aged 32, whose Name is Emanuel the Son of Aaron. The Duke de St. Aignan Ambassador of France was his Godfather, and the Cardinal, according to his usual Generosity, put a Chaplet of Jasper Beads about his Neck, to which there hung a magnificent Medal.

Hague, Jan. 17. N. S. The Report that the States of Holland had separated without taking a final Resolution for augmenting the Troops and equipping a Squadron, is without Foundation. We hear, that the said States have determin'd for the Affirmative, and 'tis not doubted but all the Provinces will concur with Zeal to this Augmentation, all things being already prepared for that End. It has been resolved to fit out 12 Men of War ; but the Number of the Troops is not specify'd, they being to be augmented according to the exigency of Affairs. There have been great Debates concerning this Augmentation between the Cities of Dort and Amsterdam, which are not as yet, but 'tis hop'd will be speedily determin'd.

H. M. E.

### HOME PORTS.

Date, Jan. 21. Wind W. N. W. Remains the Chatham Man of War. Yesterday came down and sail'd for Portsmouth, the Bedford, Wells, for East India.

Gradesend, Jan. 20. Arrived the St. John Baptist, Lindsey, from Seville.

Arrived.

At Leghorn, the Brothers, Pruth, from Newfoundland.

At Bilbao, the Peace, Jolly, from Dunkirk.

### L O N D O N .

The Cato, Pearce, of and from London, was well on the Coast of Guiney the 26th October last.

The Betty, Martin, from Galipoli for London, was spoke with the 15th Inst. 10 Leagues to the West of Sicily by the Dep't of Man of War.

The Bethulia, Collins, of and for London from Lisbon, was taken by a Spanish Privateer and carried into St. Sebastians; and the King George, French, bound from Dublin to Rochfort, is also taken by the Spaniards.

The India Ships all sail'd from Portsmouth on Sunday Evening, under Convoy of the Ruby Man of War.

Yesterday a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. William Peale, M. A. to hold the Rectory of St. John in the County of Cornwall and Diocese of Exeter.

As did also a Presentation of the Rev. Mr. Robert Webber, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Laurence in the City of Winchester.

Yesterday Morning died in New Bond-street the Rev. Mr. Jackson, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give 1000 Guineas, to be distributed in Coals to the Poor House-keepers of the several Parishes following; and the same hath been accordingly paid to the proper Officers thereof for that Purpose.

St. James's.

St. Clement's.

St. Martin's.

St. Margaret's Westminster.

St. Giles's.

St. John's.

St. George's H<sup>t</sup> Square.

St. Mary le Strand.

St. Anne's.

St. George's Bloomsbury.

Court-Garden.

Yesterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 8829, 1000 l. No. 11281, 500 l. No. 39981, 11202, 13337, 45615, 56106, 1973, 56857, each 100 l. No. 24840, 26270, 39443, 825, 5417, 44714, 23283, 15276, 59007, 60650, 64346, 6607, 41272, 59501, 55906, each 50 l.

There now remain in the Wheels Undrawn 920 Prizes, besides the 5000 l. for the Last Drawn. And the Lottery will be finish'd Drawing on Friday next, at 11 o'Clock.

Yesterday Capt. Richard Fairfax took the Oaths, and his Seat in the House of Commons, as Member for Maidstone in Kent, in the Room of the Hon. John Finch, Esq; lately deceased.

On Thursday next Money will be issued out at the Pay-Office at Whitehall, for paying One Month's Subsistence to his Majesty's Forces, from the 24th of January to the 23d of February inclusive.

On Monday last the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers, &c. belonging to the Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Compassion to the infinite Numbers of Poor who are reduced to the utmost Distress by the excessive Price of Provisions, and Extremity of the Weather, went to several of the Wealthy Inhabitants of the Parish, and collected upwards of 79 l. and Yesterday they proceeded farther in the said Collection amongst the Parishioners.

The Right Hon. the House of Peers have Adjourn'd to Friday next.

### B A N K R U P T S.

George More, of Leadenhall Market, London, Poulterer and Chapman.

John Dowson, late of Kingston upon Hull, in the County of York, Merchant and Mariner.

James Fletcher, late of Aldersgate-street, London, Hair-seller and Chapman.

High Water this Day Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge. 5 05 52 | 06 15

Bank Stock 138 3-4ths. India 154. South Sea 96 1-half. Old Annuity 109 1-8th. New ditto 109 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 88 1-half. Royal Assurance 86 5-8ths. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto —. Bank Circulation 3 l.

Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 13 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 10 l. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half Million Bank 14. Equivalent 110 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 17 l. 10 s.

### Just Published,

The Fourth Edition, Improv'd, of

\* \* Dr. Croxal's Fables of *Aesop* and Others, newly done into English. With an Application to each Fable. Illustrated with 197 Cuts.

garris aniles

Ex re Fabellas Hor.

Printed for J. and R. Tonson at Shakespear's Head in the Strand, and J. Watts, at the Printing Office in Wild-Court, near Lincolns-Inn Fields.

### This Day is published,

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number I. An Address to the Nobility and Gentry on the Abuse of Sunday.

Tam evidens numen bac tempestate rebus affuit Romanis, ut omnem negligenter divini cultus extempora hominibus patuerit. Intemperie enim horum deinceps anthonum vel secundas res, vel adversas, invenerit omnia prospere evenisse sequentibus Deo, adversa (pernentibus). Liv. lib. v. c. 51.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had, Price 4 d.

A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expow'd and Deserted Young Children.

As also, Just Published (Price bound 2 l. 6 d.)

Fitted as well for the Use of Schools, as for Private Families, *AESOP'S FABLES*: With Instructive Morals and Reflections, abstracted from all Party Considerations, adapted to all Capacities; and design'd to promote Religion, Morality, and Universal Benevolence.

Containing 240 FABLES, with a Cut engrav'd on Copper to each Fable. And the Life of *Aesop* premised.

### This Day is published,

(Price One Shilling, or Six-pence each.)

A Full Examination and Impartial Account of all relating to Mrs. Stephens's Cures and Medicine for the Stone and Gravel. In Two Parts.

I. Containing Nine of the Principal Cases first published by D. Hartley, now here stated in a very different Manner: With some few Hints on a dissolved Stone in the Bladder. It is herein also observed, That the Author of the present Papers did discover and make known the said Medicine of Mrs. Stephens's, long before she made it publick.

II. Contains Mrs. Stephens's Receipt, with the proper Observations and Explanations thereon, &c.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

N. B. The Advocates for Mrs. Stephens having lately declared that her Medicine is improper or ineffectual for youthful People troubled with the Stone, &c. it would seem necessary they should inform the Publick about what Age the Patient ought to be before they take it.

Such Noblemen, Gentlemen and Ladies that intend to become Purchasers of Mr. POPE'S Homer's Iliads are desired to take Notice, that there are no more than 50 Copies left of them in Folio and Quarto in the large Paper, and 33 in the small Paper, Six Volumes in

### This large Print,

The Subscription Price was for the large Paper one Guinea; for the small Paper twelve Shillings in Sheets each Volume, and they are now offered by Thos. Osborne in Greys Inn, at the following reasonable Rates; viz. the large Paper Folio and Quarto at ten Shillings and six Pence, and the small Paper at seven Shillings each Volume, until Lady-Day next, and no longer; after which Time (if any left) the Price will be advanced, the large Paper to fifteen Shillings the Volume, and the small Paper to ten Shillings each Volume. Also Mr. GAY's Works, 2 Volumes, large Paper, Quarto, (6 Copies only left) subscribed at one Guinea each Volume in Sheets, may be had, till the Time above-mentioned, at eight Shillings in Sheets each Volume.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who have the small Edition of Mr. Pope's Iliads, and choose this large Print, they will be taken in Exchange at ten Shillings and six Pence the Set, by T. OSBORNE in Gray's-Inn.

By whom this Day is Published, the Third Edition, Price One Shilling.

A Discourse on Ancient and Modern Learning, by the late Right Honourable Joseph Addison, Esq; Now first published from an original Manuscript of Mr. Addison's. Prepared and Corrected by himself. The original Manuscript, in Mr. Addison's own Hand-writing, may be seen at the abovesaid T. Osborne's.

Where may be had, just Published, Price Six Shillings in Sheets. Beautifully Printed to compleat the New Edition of the Works of John Locke, Esq.

A Collection of several Pieces of Mr. Locke, never before printed in Folio. Published by Mr. Delmazieux, under the Direction of Anthony Collins, Esq.

N. B. There are but a small Number printed of the above Pieces: Such Gentlemen as have the old Edition of Mr. Locke's Works, may compleat them by having this alone; and those Gentlemen that buy the new Edition, are desired to take Notice, that their Bookseller bind the above Pieces with that Edition, otherwise they will buy the imperfect Works of Mr. Locke.

The new Edition of Mr. Locke's Works may be had at the above T. Osborne's.

This Day is published,

[Price SIX-PENCE.]

THE Advantages and Disadvantages which will attend the Prohibition of the Merchandise of Spain, impartially examined, and humbly offered to the Consideration of the Parliament.

By a Sussex FARMER.

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick Lane.

### WHEREAS the Linnen-Manufacturer

in Scotland has of late Years, to the great Satisfaction of both their own and their neighbouring Nation been much improven, and that a hearty Spirit remains to distinguish themselves in that National and Valuable Commodity: Therefore, are to give Notice, to all Merchants, Linnen-drapers and others, in London, and elsewhere in Great Britain, and others, in Edinburgh; where, against the First of February next, betwixt the first Day of March then after, all Merchants, Drapery, who work in Linnen-Cloth for Sale, of all Sorts, from a twelve Hundred to a twenty-two Hundred and upwards of Fineness, have resolved and fixed upon the House of MATHIESON, Freeman-Weaver, in Fife's Close, at Edinburgh; where, against the First of February next, all Merchants, Drapery, who work in Linnen-Cloth for Sale, of all Sorts, from a twelve Hundred to a twenty-two Hundred and upwards of Fineness, have resolved and fixed upon the House of MATHIESON, Freeman-Weaver, in Fife's Close, at Edinburgh; where, against the First of February next, all Merchants, Drapery, who work in Linnen-Cloth for Sale, of all Sorts, from a twelve Hundred to a twenty-two Hundred and upwards of Fineness, have resolved and fixed upon the House of MATHIESON, Freeman-Weaver, in Fife's Close, at Edinburgh; 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